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To the Voters of the United States: The Demo-
cratic House of Representatives has to-day, by a
party vote, adopted a resolution which, under
pretense of an investigation, is to lay the founda-
tion for the revolutionary expulsion of the Presi-
dent from his office.
We call therefore upon all who oppose the Re-
volution of 1861, without distinction of party, to
unite in the support of law, order, and stable
government, and to overthrow with definite
and reckless aggressors who, to gain political power,
would add to the present distress of the country
by shaking the foundations of the govern-
ment they failed in a four years' war to de-
stroy.—Address of the Republican Congressional
Committee.

REVOLUTION IN CONGRESS.
The adoption of the Potter resolution by
the House of Representatives, and the bitter
opposition of the Democrats to any
amendment which would insure a full and
an impartial investigation of the alleged
frauds, are important and startling political
events in the history of this country.
As an infamous piece of legislation, it has
not been equaled since the Democrats in
Congress voted aid and comfort to the
rebels during the war. The Potter resolution
is the product of a revolutionary spirit. It
is a direct stab at President Hayes. It
is an attempt to secure a one-sided and a
partisan investigation of the electoral
matters in Florida and Louisiana, and
thereby show up frauds in these States,
and then to make the attempt to oust Mr.
Hayes, and to throw the election of a Presi-
dent into the House. Alexander H. Stephens,
who is on record as opposed to this
unrighteous scheme, says the origin
of the investigation is not creditable to the
Democratic party. He charges that "it was
set on foot by the political dead-beats and
disappointed hangers-on after office who
infest Washington as rats infest the sewers
of Paris." He pronounces the movement
infamous and revolutionary,
and one which will
bring the leaders in it, in disrepute before
the people.

When we take into account the character
of the bill creating the Electoral Commission,
when we consider the politics and the
standing of some of the men who were
leaders in securing the settlement of the
Presidential question by arbitration, and
when we reflect that the Democratic party
in Congress solemnly promised to abide
by the decision, we can more readily see
the villainy of the proposed investigation.
It is not to go into all the alleged frauds, it
is not to investigate all the charges of bribery,
violence and intimidation, but it
looks toward a partial in-
quiry into certain matters
in Florida and Louisiana, and prohibiting
any investigation in the Oregon, Mississippi
and New York frauds. To this unfair
scheme the Republicans wisely objected.
If there were to be an investigation, they
wanted a full, thorough and an impartial
investigation,—one that would bring to
light the bribery in Oregon, as well as the
frauds in Florida—one that would give the
country full knowledge of the swindling in
New York city as well as the building
in Louisiana. The Republicans thought it
but fair that the people should know some-
thing about the elections in Mississippi,
especially in one district where there is a Re-
publican majority of 20,000, which through
Democratic violence and disgraceful
threats, the district was made to give 50,-
000 majority for the Democrats, when no
such a vote was cast.

It were these things, the Republicans in
Congress wanted to investigate along with
the Florida and the Louisiana business.
But knowing the danger of treading upon
such ground as that of Oregon and Missis-
sippi, the Democrats refused to allow their
resolution to be amended so as to open the
field of investigation in these States. They
well knew they could not endure the re-
sponsibility of bringing to light the bri-
bries in Oregon and the frauds and
outrages in Mississippi, and
therefore to save themselves from political
destruction, they determined to oppose any
amendment to the Potter resolution. The
Democrats not only go before the country
as favoring a dishonest investigation into
the election of 1876, but they place them-
selves before the people as revolutionists.
By their votes on Friday afternoon they
attempt to disturb the peace of the country,
to unsettle President Hayes who was de-
clared elected by a Commission made by
their own party, to unsettle the business
interests of the nation, and to involve the
country in discord and peril. This is what
the Democrats in Congress are aiming at,
and this is what they will accomplish, if
the intelligent, patriotic and thoughtful
men in the party do not demand that their
leaders in Congress shall cease their dam-
ning and disgraceful work. The revolution-
ists in the House of Representatives dare
not go any further than their constituents
will permit them. If the sentiment of the
latter is firmly opposed to unfairness in in-
vestigation, it is opposed to revolution
and anarchy, and public expression is given
to that sentiment which is patriotic and
wise, the demagogues in the House dare
not go farther in disobeying the will of the
people.

The Evening Wisconsin has some timely
suggestions in regard to the Chairmanship
of the Republican State Committee which
should be heeded: "The names mentioned
in connection with the position thus vacat-
ed are J. R. Brigham, General J. M. Rusk
and A. J. Turner. A good deal depends
upon the chairman of the central commit-
tee, and the committee in making the selec-
tion should be careful to secure one who is
in thorough accord with the principles of
the party on the currency and other leading
questions, who is a good organizer, and an
energetic worker, without being officious
and dictatorial. The approaching cam-
paign will be a very important one, involv-
ing as it does the election of members of
Congress, and the election of a Legislature
that is to choose a United States Senator
in place of Senator Howe. Let there be
no mistake in selecting the campaign lead-
er."

When will Europe overthrow-off this
suspect?

THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22 JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1878. NUMBER 62

DEATH OF DANIEL WILCOX.
The readers of the Gazette will be sur-
prised and pained to hear of the death of
Mr. Daniel Wilcox, which occurred at
Quincy, Illinois, on Sunday morning. He
had been very sick for several days, but
until within a short time before his death,
hopes were entertained of his recovery.
The disease was deep seated, however, and
it baffled the skill of physicians, and mas-
tered its victim. He was 57 years old.

Daniel Wilcox came to Janesville from
Connecticut, in 1855, without means, and
first found employment with Hoyt &
Strong as a wool packer. In March, 1856,
when the Daily Gazette was established,
he was employed as a canvasser, and in
that capacity he proved remarkably suc-
cessful. When Charley Holt, now of Kan-
kakee, sold an interest in the Gazette to
Hiram Bowen, in 1858, a third interest was
given to Mr. Wilcox in consideration of
his thorough business qualifications. He
continued as one of the proprietors of the
Gazette until January 1, 1864, when the
paper was sold to Thomson & Roberts.
We think it was in the year 1867, when the
new firm sold an interest of the Gazette to
Mr. Wilcox, which he retained till the
summer of 1870, when the paper was sold
to Binthoff & Colvin. In that year, Thom-
son, Roberts and Wilcox, purchased the
Milwaukee Sentinel, of which the latter
was made business manager, a position he
held until some time in 1873, when he
retired from the paper. In 1874 he
bought the Quincy Whig, and by his very
successful management of that journal
made it one of the best daily papers in
Illinois outside of Chicago. In the business
management of a newspaper Mr. Wilcox
proved quite fortunate and successful. The
Whig will hereafter be published under
the management of the two sons—C. A.
and D. F. Wilcox, who are thoroughly
competent to become their father's suc-
cessors.

THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY IS THE FIRST
CONSIDERATION OF PATRIOTS. THIS NEW
EFFORT OF THE DEMOCRACY TO INAUGU-
RATE ANARCHY AND MEXICANIZE THE GOV-
ERNMENT BY THROWING DOUBTS UPON THE
LEGITIMACY OF THE TITLE OF THE PRESI-
DENT IS IN KEEPING WITH THE RECORD OF
THAT PARTY, ONE WING OF WHICH REBELLED
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, WHILE THE
OTHER WING GAVE THEM AID AND COM-
FORT.—Address of the Republican Congress-
sional Committee.

Vice President Wheeler and Mrs. Hayes
paid a visit to the home of the former, at
Molone, New York, on Saturday, and both
were received with marked demonstrations
of pleasure. Music was furnished for the
welcome, the city was brilliantly illuminat-
ed, and fireworks added much to the interest
of the occasion. The Vice President
made a speech to his fellow townsmen, in
which he took occasion to pay Mrs. Hayes
a well-deserved compliment, saying that
"during the brief period of her exalted po-
sition she has not only won the admiration
but the sincere regard of the American
people irrespective of party, and this she
has done by the arts of society so
called, but strong native common sense
and that kind consideration for others
which alone springs from a thoroughly
good heart. In short, Mrs. Hayes is the
true ideal of an American woman, and in
her whole life illustrates the fact that the
most exalted station has its highest adorna-
ment in the law of kindness extended to
all, without regard to wealth or station."

George Alfred Townsend, whose opinions
are regarded as being fairly market-
able, says the people of the United States
spends for liquor 735 millions of dollars a
year; and yet the English exceed that by
50 millions. He is authority for the state-
ment that the bar of the Metropolitan Hot-
el, in New York, averages \$175 per day
in receipts. The estimated amount of money
paid out daily in New York City for
liquors is \$230,000, which is about 70 mil-
lions a year. The figures on this subject
usually produced by temperance lecturers
are so incomprehensibly great that they
are baffling, but the statistics furnished by
Townsend, may be regarded as something
near the truth.

Should the Democrats go much farther
in the attempt to spread discontent and an-
archy in this country, they will witness an
uprising of the loyal element which in
magnitude and spirit will be akin to that
of 1860 when the Democracy met with a
crushing defeat. The Democrats once un-
derstood to revolutionize this country and
utterly destroy the government, and the
result of their efforts then should be a
warning in 1878. Every such step as the
one taken to arouse the worst passions of
the people, will unite the Republican party
as solidly as it was in 1860, and during
the years of the rebellion.

If Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, had a little
common sense to offset what he didn't
know, he might be entitled to some re-
gard. But as it is he has scarcely a qualifi-
cation which can be commended so far as
"statesmanship" is concerned. When the
country is fast approaching resumption
and things are ripening for that desired
event, he attempts to delay matters, and to
unsettle the finances of the country, by
resurrecting the bill to repeal the resump-
tion act. The bill should be killed at once
and Stanley Matthews severely sat upon.

The LaCrosse Democrat says it is intimat-
ed that when ex-Governor Washburn gives
up his Edgewood residence at Madison, it
is possible that he will again make La
Crosse his home. He is halting between
two opinions—is hesitating whether to per-
manently settle in that place or La Crosse.
His business interests are now mainly in
Minnesota, and as Minneapolis has all the
attractions of a flourishing Eastern city,
it is not improbable that Governor Wash-
burn may decide to locate in that place.

That old veteran Democrat—Alexander
H. Stephens—who is opposed to revolution,
and to unfairness and dishonesty in mak-
ing investigations into the election frauds
of 1876, is spoken of in this way by a South-
ern member of Congress from whom the
rebel spirit has not yet departed: "Damn
Alexander H. Stephens. I wish he would
go over on the Republican side where he
belongs. He was a traitor to the Confed-
eracy during the war, and is untrue to the
Democrats now."

It is a plain matter of fact says the Bos-
ton Advertiser, that there is not a busi-
ness man in the country who does not
feel that if Congress could be adjourned
for five years it would do more than any-
thing else to clear the atmosphere and aid
in the revival of business. The next and
best thing is to drive the Democrats out of
power at the next elections, and place the
country in a position where it cannot be
assailed by partisan demagogues or politi-
cal rascals.

Ben Butler never got hit more squarely
than by the New York Tribune, last week,
in this wise: "General Butler is the noblest
straddler of them all. He caucuses with
one party and votes with the other."

THE NEWS.

An Important Dispatch from
the Russian Capital.

Count Schouvaloff's Mission
Pronounced a Success.

And that Diplomat Departs for
an Interview with the
Queen.

Opinions of President Hayes on
the Potter Resolutions.

Death of Daniel Wilcox at Quincy,
Illinois.

The Democratic Politician Fight-
ing the United States
Army.

The Latest Movements Concern-
ing the Potter Investigation.

The Composition of the Com-
mittee as Prepared by the
Speaker.

The Stories Afloat About the
Delavan Scandal.

FROM MADISON.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.
MADISON, May 20.—The State Board of
Charities and Reform went to Watertown
this morning to examine witnesses in the
Delavan Deaf and Dumb scandal case. All
dispatches sent from Delavan plainly show
a desire on the part of the people of that
city to whitewash the whole subject of the
guilt of the officers, and to make Wilcox,
the accuser, blacker than the blackest Imp
of darkness. The facts are, that nothing
has been made public by the committee or
witnesses, and all stories as to the inno-
cence or guilt of any one has no foundation
in fact. I am told by one, however, who
knows, that of the charge against
Principal DeMotte, of compelling several
female nudes to go to bed in his presence,
but one witness has been examined on
this point, and her testimony is that he or-
dered them put to bed, which was done by
a female teacher. Should this testimony
be affirmed by other witnesses the Prin-
cipal will be free from the charges. The
Committee will say nothing as to the guilt
or innocence of Steward Woodbury, but all
unite in saying that the investigation shall
be thorough, let it strike whom it may.
The Committee will be certain about a week
in taking testimony at Delavan, and after the
findings are arrived at, the result will be made
public by the Committee.

THE EAST.

An Important Dispatch from the
Russian Capital—Schouvaloff's Mis-
sion A Success.

LONDON, May 20, 1878.—The Herald cor-
respondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as
follows last evening: Count Schouvaloff
left for London by way of Berlin on Satur-
day at 1 o'clock, after a brief farewell in-
terview with the emperor and Prince
Gortschakoff. He went straight from the
palace to the railway station. The Czar
and Count Schouvaloff are in complete ac-
cord, notwithstanding all rumors to the
contrary. The result of the count's visit
will remain a secret, as announced a few
days ago, till after the Russian Ambassadors
interview with the Queen. Nevertheless the
feeling of relief and confidence are among
visitors to the court and to plain citizens
alike. At the imperial castle the gaiety of
ante-bellum days has been resumed. There
was an imperial banquet given yesterday
(Saturday), at which 100 guests sat
down. It is the first dinner of the kind
since the declaration of war, and would
seem to be a fair indication of a belief of a
peaceful solution.

The official Russian journals, by Imperial
order, remain silent about England. Indeed,
the departure of Count Schouvaloff is
simply announced among the court news
without comment. No more im-
portance would appear (from the public
prints) to be attached to his departure than
if he were leaving for a week's shooting.
However, the suspense is no less intense.
Count Schouvaloff said to me on Friday
during our interview: "You went through
the German campaign, you personally wit-
nessed the horrors of the Turkish atrocities
on the unfortunate Bulgarians in 1876, you
in for upwards of two years."

followed the operations of the late war
from the first day to the last. Now you are
probably going to witness the end of all
this sorrow, pain and woe."

CONCILIATION.

What the President Says of the Demo-
cratic Plot—The Treachery of
Southern Democrats.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Times' Wash-
ington special says: "A gentleman in the
confidence of the President, and having
perfect knowledge of Mr. Hayes views re-
specting the recent proceedings of the
Democratic majority of the House, said
this evening that the President, while
maintaining his natural equanimity of
temper, was not inclined to look lightly on
the situation. He did not think it was a
matter to treat with indifference.

He points to the significant circumstances
that such independent and influential men
as Alex. H. Stephens are already powerless
to stay the caucus mandate. Whatever
the result of the investigation might be,
whatever disclosures might result there-
from, the president entertained no fear
that anything could be brought home to
him. If any person made any promises in
his behalf, or entered into any bargains,
he did so without his knowledge, and he
hoped their acts would be exposed.
The President regards the action of
Southern Democrats in supporting the in-
vestigation scheme as ungrateful in the
highest degree, irrespective of other con-
siderations. When he assumed the Exe-
cutive office he found the South, or at least
a large portion of it, distracted and torn
asunder by political strife, almost border-
ing on revolution. He gave the South
peace, South Carolina, and especially
Louisiana, were restored to the rule of the
native population, and the "carpet-bagger"
ceased to be an element in Southern
politics.

THE "INVESTIGATION."

The Latest Movements—The At-
titude of the Republicans—Com-
position of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Republi-
cans have concluded not to offer a sepa-
rate resolution the amendment providing
for an investigation of the Oregon and
Mississippi election which Mr. Hale wanted
to tack on to Mr. Potter's resolution, be-
cause they think the Democratic frauds in
the States named and elsewhere have al-
ready been pretty thoroughly
investigated, and that it would be
only a waste of time and expense to go
over them again. Besides, they expect
Potter's investigation to react favorably to
the Republicans. Mr. Randall has gone to
the Pennsylvania State Democratic
Convention and left Saylor in the chair.
Before going, he framed the com-
mittee to be appointed under
Potter's resolution, and it will be an-
nounced to-morrow. As at present framed
it consists of Potter, Morrison, Blackburn,
Stenger, McMahon, Cobb and House.
There may be another person substituted
for the last named. The Republican
members will be Butler,
Cox, (of Ohio), Frye, and Lapham.
The Republicans have not been consulted,
as is customary, in regard to the formation
of the minority of the committee, but are
very well satisfied with the selection made,
except that there was a general desire to
have Conger given a place.

OBITUARY.

Death of Daniel Wilcox Formerly
one of the Proprietors and Business
Managers of the Gazette.

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—Daniel Wilcox,
proprietor of the Quincy Whig, died in
this city this morning. The deceased was
formerly connected with the Janesville
Wis. Gazette, and subsequently was busi-
ness manager and part owner of the Mil-
waukee Sentinel. In 1874 he purchased the
Quincy Whig, and has conducted that
paper ever since. He was a thorough
newspaper man, and had many friends in
this city, as well as in Janesville and Mil-
waukee. He was 57 years of age. The
Whig will be published hereafter by his
sons, C. A. and D. F. Wilcox. His funeral
takes place Tuesday.

THE ARMY BILL.

To be Made a Political Issue by the
Democrats in the House of Repre-
sentatives.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The debate on
the army appropriation bill will occupy
most of this week, and will create con-
siderable interest. The reduction of the army
provided for by this bill will be made a
political issue, and will be opposed by the
entire Republican strength, and the Demo-
crats from Texas and California. Several
other Democrats will vote with the Republi-
cans against any reduction.

Reasons Why Silver Should Immediately
Advance in Value.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Bulletin
this evening publishes the following in its
commercial column: "There are certain
elements that indicate an improved silver
market for the remainder of the year. It
is known that the supply at the mints will
be exhausted about the 1st of June, and
that thereafter the Secretary of the
Treasury must purchase at
least \$2,000,000, and perhaps \$4,000,-
000, in the silver per month for an indefi-
nite period. China will be in the market
next month for a loan of \$8,000,000 in sil-
ver, and it is presumed that a portion of
the \$1,800,000 which was sold by the
Nevada Bank on the 10th and 12th is in
anticipation of that loan. This large sale
greatly reduced the available supply here.
The closing of the Consolidated Virginia
mine, which was effected about two weeks
ago, and which will probably remain
closed for two or three months, will have
an important bearing on the market. We
have it on the authority of John W. Mackay
that the California and Consolidated Vir-
ginia mines will not probably yield
over 1,000,000 ounces of fine silver per
month for the remainder of the year, in
addition to the gold contained therein. It
must also be borne in mind that the Jas-
tice is now the only mine on the Comstock
Lode that is producing any bullion, and
that mine is not yielding 50 per cent of the
amount it did a year ago. Outside silver
mines are also producing less than former-
ly. At the same time the California gold
product promises to be larger than usual,
owing to the excessive rains of last winter.
On the whole, apart from any results likely
to grow out of the political complications
of England and Russia, the silver market
is in a much better shape than it has been
in for upwards of two years."

THE DELAVAN SCANDAL.

What Our Delavan and Madison
Correspondents Say of the Pro-
gress of the Case.

DELAVAN, Wis., May 17.—Your corre-
spondent learns that the result of the in-
vestigation of the charges preferred against
Dr. DeMotte, Principal of the Deaf and
Dumb Institute at Delavan, which has
been in progress at Madison this week, is
the complete exoneration of Dr. DeMotte.
The accuser was unable to substantiate a
single charge. Williams approached De-
Motte with the desire to drop the whole
matter, so far as the principal was concern-
ed, before the board commenced the in-
vestigation, but Dr. DeMotte insisted that
the investigation proceed, in justice to himself.
The state board did not only that DeMotte
is entirely guiltless of the charges made,
but more, that his administration and dis-
cipline is to be commended, and it was
out of the irritation incident to a strict and
healthy discipline that enabled Williams
to influence the witnesses against DeMotte.
Every good man and woman in Delavan
rejoices over the vindication of a man un-
iversally respected. The state board are
continuing the investigation of the charges
against Woodbury. His friends believe that
he will be able to demonstrate his inno-
cence.

President Bascom Denies that the Wis-
consin State System Degrades Schol-
arship.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
MADISON, May 8, 1878.

To the Editor of the Evening Journal:

An article appeared in your paper some
time since discussing the relation of the
State system of education in Wisconsin
scholarship:

Most of the statements and all the in-
ferences of the article, so far as they pertain
to the University of Wisconsin, we will
duly deny. They have all been repeat-
edly corrected in the papers, with no ap-
parent effect so far as writers represented
by Mr. Huntington are concerned.
We are sorry to make any comparison, but
we believe our classical instruction to be
equal in quantity and quality to any given
in the State, and our scientific instruction
to be decidedly superior in those respects.

A Dying-Out Family.

There is scarcely an instance of fate ex-
hibiting so fixed a determination that a
family shall die out as is afforded by the
case of the Pitts. Governor Pitt, who sold
the famous diamond which bears his name
to the Regent Orleans, at a profit of \$675,-
000, had a second son, Thomas, who was
treated, in 1726, Earl of Londonderry, but
whose title became extinct in 1764. Robert,
eldest son of Governor Pitt, had a son,
Thomas, whose son was Lord Camelford,
in 1784, but this title became extinct
when the second Lord Camelford was
killed in a duel in 1804. Robert Pitt's
second son, William, was the great Lord
Chatham, whose title became extinct with
his son, the second earl, in 1835. There
was another branch of the Pitt family, of
Strabilliville, Hants, now the seat of the
Duke of Wellington, but whose luck has
attended. In 1756, George Pitt, a di-
plomatist of eminence, was created Lord
Rivers, with remainder—a very unusual
favor—to his brother, and the issue of that
brother's daughter, Mrs. Beckford, should
his line become extinct. This provision
proved quite necessary to maintain the
honors. In 1828 the second peer of this line
died unmarried, and the title passed, ac-
cording to the patent, to Mr. Beckford, his
cousin. Mr. Beckford, at his death, left
two sons. The eldest succeeded as fourth
baron. He had four sons. The eldest died
at 16, the second at 17, and the third at 14.
The fourth became fifth baron, and died at
17. They had some mysterious disease of
the bones, and wasted away. The title then
passed to their father's only brother, who
has been twice married, is 64, and childless.

A Mean Trick.

Low skeptical folks are always "expos-
ing" spirits. The mediums scarcely get
hold of a good thing when somebody comes
a grab game of some sort and breaks up
the seance. It is not very long since even
Daniel Webster was treated with singular
disrespect. A base-minded, scheming
man obtained entrance to a seance where
Daniel Webster habitually materialized,
walking from the cabinet across the room,
looking as he had looked in life, but mak-
ing not the slightest sound of a footstep.
This base-minded man tossed a number of
large trunk tucks, which have very large
heads and always fall point upward, upon
the floor where Daniel Webster always
walked. The consequence was that when
the expounder of the Constitution came
out of the cabinet and began to walk across
the room he suddenly paused, and lifting
one foot applied his hand to the sole there-
of. Upon taking another step he paused
again, and in a low voice remarked
"Ouch!" Shortly after this he lost his
balance and sat down on the floor, and im-
mediately became very profane, and re-
treated into the cabinet greatly disgusted.—
Every Saturday.

The Loss of Life in the Mines.

The loss of life by the miners in the an-
thraxite coal regions during the past week
has been very great, and almost every hour
the ambulance can be seen carrying away
the victims. The unfortunate in every
instance were crushed, mangled, blacken-
ed and burned beyond recognition. No
less than ten men were literally butchered
by the sharp edge of several tons of coal
falling upon them on Thursday. On Fri-
day a young man named Peter R. Richard
working at the Elmwood Colliery, near
Mabou City, met with a horrible death. Six
tons of coal fell on him, crushing him into
a shapeless mass. His arms were severed
from his body and his brains lay scattered
about the chamber where he worked. The
men, in order to earn a living, are obliged
to work early and late and lose their usual
discretion.

Isn't It Lovely?

A dry goods clerk on Main street was
showing a woman some parasols on yester-
day. The clerk has a good command
of language, and knows how to expatiate
on the good qualities and show the best
point of goods. As he picked up a parasol
from the lot on the counter and opened it,
he struck an attitude of admiration and
holding it up as the best light would be-
havior said:
Now there. Isn't it lovely? Look at
that silk! Particularly observe the quality
the finish, and the general effect. Feel of
it. Pass your hand over it. No foolishness
about that parasol, is there?" he said as
he handed it over to the lady, "ain't it a
beauty?"
"Yes," said the lady, stuffing her hand-
kerchief into her mouth, "yes, that's my
old one. I just laid it down there."
The clerk was immediately seized

with a severe attack of quickened con-
science, and passed right off the subject of
parasols on to the weather.—Kookuk Con-
stitution.

A Tranquil Nervous System.

Can never be possessed by those whose digestive
and assimilative organs are in a state of chronic
disorder. Weak stomachs make weak nerves.
To restore vigor and quietude to the latter, the
first must be invigorated and regulated. The
ordinary sedatives may tranquilize the nerves
for a while, but they can never, like Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters, remove the causes of nervous
debility. That superb invigorant and corrective
of disordered conditions of the alimentary or-
gans has also the effect of imparting tone to the
nerves. The delicate tissues of which they are
constituted, when weakened in consequence of
impoverishment of the blood, resulting from im-
perfect digestion and assimilation, draw strength
from the fund of vitality developed in the system
by the Bitters, which imparts the required im-
petus to the nutritive functions of the stomach,
enriches the circulation, and gives tone and regu-
larity to the secretory and excretory organs.
my14600dwtw

CLOSING OUT SALE.

THE LAST

CHANCE!

My Goods are not yet entire-
ly closed out, but must be very
soon, and in order to close them
out as soon as possible, I shall,
for the next few days, sell all
goods regardless of cost.

I am, of course, out of many
kinds of goods, but in some de-
partments I still have full as-
sortments.

For instance, in White Goods,
I have full lines of Plain,
Striped and Checked Jaconets,
Plain, Striped and Checked
Nainsooks; Plain Swiss and
Book Muslins, Victoria and
Bishop Lawns, Colored Tarle-
taines, Bias Tuckings, White
Piques, White Linens, and Shirt
Fronts, White Flannels, White
and Colored Hosiery, Parasols,
Ribbons, Black Grenadines,
Black Dress Beroges, Swiss and
Hamburg Edgings and Inser-
tings, Lace and Paisley Shawls,
Summer Silks, Grenadine Veil-
ings, Real Guipure, Yak, Eng-
lish Thread and Valenciennes
Laces, Ladies' and Children's
Knit Underwear, Linen Suits,
&c., &c., all of which must be
sold in the next few days, and
in order to do so will be offered
at prices less than they can be
bought to-day, at Wholesale.

All are invited to call and see
these goods, as they must and
will be sold at some price.

Respectfully,
ISAAC FARNSWORTH,
Janesville, May 16th, '78.

BLANKS!

FOR
Constables' Accounts with Rock County
at GAZETTE OFFICE.
my14600dwtw

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE
Published every Tuesday and Friday, at \$3.00 per
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The Weekly Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Is the largest Weekly newspaper published in
Southern Wisconsin.
TERMS:
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MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE THE BEST LINE OF
Working Pants in Cottonades and
Jeans at 75 cents, \$1.00, and
\$1.25, ever shown in Janesville.

Also 15 different styles of Busi-
ness Suits, from \$4.50 to \$8.00.

We are bound to sell goods if it
is hard times.

SMITH & SON.
Square Dealing Clothiers.

May the Best Win!

John H. Wingate has secured the Agency of the
ADAMS & WESTLAKE WIRE GAUZE
NON EXPLOSIVE

Oil Stove!

Which has been tested by three eminent Chem-
ists, in Chicago, and pronounced absolutely safe
under any and all circumstances, and is the only
OIL STOVE
Recommended by the Board of Underwriters.
This is the most expensive and the
Highest Priced Stove in the Market!
But I shall sell it as low as any First Class Stove
is sold, and I invite all interested to call in and
examine it.

Oil Stoves

Are not now an experiment, being known by the
public to be superior to Wood or Coal
Stoves for

BAKING

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1878.

SENSIBLE YOUNG MAN.

From a College Graduate to a Boot-black.—From Blacking to Law.

Two years ago John L. Gartman, of Lewiston, Maine, graduated with honors at Yale. As during his years in college he had, in addition to his regular studies, read law with an attorney in New Haven, it only required a year in a law office in Keokuk, Iowa, to fit him for admission to the bar, after which he immediately came to New York, and tried very hard to get into practice. Unfortunately for Mr. Gartman, he discovered that there were already 1000 lawyers in the city, all trying to get into practice, and there was about as much chance for him as for being elected to the Presidency. Office rent and board bills soon consumed the little means he had, and he was at the end of his string. As he was a man in arrears, his landlady commenced to nag him with looks not altogether pleasant, and the brutal bondholder who owned the office he occupied notified him to pay or get out. Mr. Gartman discovered that while there was plenty of room on the upper shelves it would require a great many years of climbing, and that he would probably starve to death at the foot of the ladder before he could reach the lowest of the upper shelves. So he determined to quit law and try something else. He was a sensible young man, and so he did not write for the newspapers.

Ask for the management of a manufacturing corporation.

Apply for the position of actuary in a life insurance company.

Apply for cashier of a bank, or anything of the kind. But he did find something he was fit for. Down in one of the streets close by Wall, in under the sidewalk of a popular restaurant, he noticed a light, clean, open space that was unoccupied. He went to the proprietor of the restaurant, and took that place at a nominal rent, and promptly pawing his uster to procure stock, opened business there as a bootblack!

As a matter of course he did not desire to be known as a polisher of boots-up-town, for he was living in a rather expensive boarding-house, to which only the most respectable were admitted. It was not to be concealed his identity. Some old clothes, a smut of blacking artistically placed upon his face, his pantaloons in his boots, and no human being could recognize in Gartman, boot black, the elegant gentleman of Twenty-first street.

His venture was entirely successful. He was something of a wit in his way, and entertained his patrons judiciously while he polished their boots. And then there was something about him that attracted the young brokers who frequented the restaurant, and he entered upon a career of prosperity that was delightful. His earnings frequently ran as high as \$6 a day, and his business in two weeks increased so that he had to employ an assistant.

His changed condition attracted attention at his boarding-house. It had become well known that he had become impecunious, and now the fact that he had better clothes and was again carrying his watch, and paid all his bills promptly, led to much comment.

Had he abandoned law? Yes, and gone into business. What business? Polishing calf-skin. And he was congratulated at his success, and became a very popular young man, and was received in the very best boarding-house society.

Was it possible that a young man like John L. Gartman should go through life without love? Never! In the same house resided an old gentleman, a merchant who knew just when to quit, who, with his daughter, occupied the best apartments in the house.

Lillie Pickham, the daughter, was a delightful girl, and Gartman and she became very much attached to each other, and there was a decent prospect that in time they would make up their minds to go through life together. But Gartman had as who has not, a hated rival. A broker named Bathurst, who lived in the same house, had cast his eyes upon the girl, and inflamed by her excellences as well as by the comfortable fortune she was sure to possess, determined to possess her. Lillie favored Gartman, and her father favored Bathurst, and so it was about an even race between them.

Bathurst did not believe in Mr. Gartman's business, for there was something queer about it. Gartman, when asked where his place of business was, had always replied vaguely "down town," with a sweep of the hand that took in all the lower part of the city.

Bathurst had searched in all the directories for information in vain. No such name appeared, and no such business either. And so he plied the old gentleman with suspicious, intimating that probably the young man was a dealer in a faro bank, a smuggler, a policy dealer, and all that, till both he and Lillie were nearly crazy. Finally, the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Gartman, I insist, before you are seen with my daughter any more, upon knowing who you are, what you are doing, and where you are doing it."

"Mr. Pickham, I am John L. Gartman. I earn money enough to support your daughter properly, and for the rest must decline to answer."

"You decline to answer, do you? No man who has anything to conceal shall have anything to do with a daughter of mine."

And in consequence a strict injunction was laid upon the girl to see him no more, which she violated just as often as she could get out of the house.

One day Mr. Bathurst entered the restaurant in which Mr. Gartman plied his brush, and sat down in his chair to have his boots cleaned. Mr. Gartman kept his face averted as much as possible, but Mr. Bathurst observed him intently. He was shined, paid his ten cents and went out. In an hour he came back, and though his boots were yet clean, he sat down again. At the conclusion of the operation, he remarked:

"Ha! ha! Mr. Gartman; this is the polishing of calf-skin you do! Ha! ha!"

And, taking a coupe, he hastened up town full of discovery. He had a rival in his power. Now Miss Lillie would throw Gartman over; now the elder Pickham would insist that all connections between them cease, for of course he would never permit his daughter to marry a bootblack. And he lost no time in getting the old man and telling his discovery.

"Do you pretend to say that John Gartman is blacking boots in a basement?"

"Certainly I do. He wears an old suit of clothes, which he wears during the day, and then when his work is done, he puts on his good clothes and comes up here, imposing himself upon us as a gentleman. He's an impostor."

"He was a lawyer, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"And when he didn't succeed he took this up?"

"Yes."

"Lillie!" yelled the old gentleman, some what red in the face, "come here. You may take John Gartman as soon as you please. I like the fellow. Bathurst, if you had been fixed as he was, you would have borrowed of your friends, and thence glided gently into dead-beating, and ended finally as a dealer in faro. John didn't do anything of the kind. He set about earning a living honestly, and has succeeded. That young fellow will get on. Good-bye, Bathurst, you have done us a favor. Gartman won't black your boots a great while."

And so the troubled John was pleasant-

ly received, and all restrictions were taken off the meeting of the two young ones, and Mr. Bathurst quit the house in disgust, and the twin are to be made one very soon. Mr. Gartman has resumed the practice of law, and as Mr. Pickham has influence, it is probable that he will get on very well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE

For Dropsy.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS.

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was water between the heart and liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do. I am, dear Sir, gratefully yours,

A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will remove the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—I had had a cough, for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. It was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle of your medicine, it was helping me; it helped my cough, and it strengthened me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is very thing it is recommended to be.

Mrs. A. J. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE

For Sick Headache.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. JAMES CONNER.

411 Third St.

HEADACHE—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint. Nervousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

Dr. CHAS. M. DEEDENHARTS, Apothecary.

Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,

Dr. J. E. BROWN & Co., Druggists.

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VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

HAS A

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

HAS met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic Diseases

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.

Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice.

My practice! not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattery. We know the cause and the remedy needed; we guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for yourselves; it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Can be consulted at JANESVILLE, MYERS 10 O'Clock, Saturday and Sunday, the 23d and 2d of June, 1878.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.

jan25dwt

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These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the northwest, in a climate unsurpassed for healthfulness, and in a country which is being rapidly settled by a thriving and progressive people, composed to a large extent of farmers, from the eastern and the older portions of the northwestern States.

H. M. BURCHARD, Land Agent for sale of lands of said company, at MARSHALL, LYON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Geo. P. GOODWIN, Land Commissioner

General Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, Chicago, Ill.

Send to all persons requesting information, by mail or otherwise, Circulars and Maps will be sent free of cost by said Land Commissioner or said Land Agent.

Stewart

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The Best Paper in Southern Wisconsin.

HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION

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No Change of Cars!

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GREAT SHORT LINE

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MAGNIFICENT CAR

EQUIPPED WITH THE CELEBRATED WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKES

Janney's New Patent Safety Platform and Coupler

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With Ample Time for Meals.

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With the Popular Vestibule Sleeping Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh, 2:30 p. m.; Harrisburg, 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia, 4:30 p. m.; New York, 6:45 p. m.; Boston, 6:15 a. m.; Baltimore, 6:30 p. m.; Washington, 9:00 p. m., next day.

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With Drawing Room and Hotel Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh, 12:15 p. m.; Harrisburg, 10:55 p. m.; Philadelphia, 3:35 a. m.; New York, 6:45 a. m.; Special Philadelphia Sleeping Car on this train which remains in depot until 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia Passengers a full night's rest.

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With Drawing Room Sleeping Car.

Reaches Pittsburgh, 7:30 p. m.; Harrisburg, 3:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 7:15 a. m.; Washington, 9:05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 2:00 a. m.; New York, 10:35 a. m.; Boston, 8:40 p. m. Through Baltimore and Washington Sleeping Car on this train.

Fare Always as Low as any Line.

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Is the shortest and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia.

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Is the short line between Chicago and all points in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its La Crosse, Winona and St. Peter Line

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Is the only route between Chicago and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

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Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

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This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago and Winona, or Chicago and Green Bay.

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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to W. H. STERNETT, MAVIN HUGHES, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago. Gen. Mgr.'s, Chicago. Jan25dwt

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(35 cents.) This charming sabbath School Songster has won a multitude of friends, and needs no praise from those who have heard its sweet melodies. But all should try it—and be pleased the young singers are sure to be "It may be far, 'Beautiful Glee'; and 'Hear Him calling'; are three of the 200 glad songs, which make the use of Good News a perpetual joy.

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Those who play the organ for Sabbath School Singing will welcome the new

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On and after Monday, May 20th, trains will run five and depart from this station as follows:

Trains Arrive.

From Monroe, - 8:35 a. m.
From Prairie du Chien, - 1:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - 4:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - 7:40 p. m.
From Monroe, Freight, - 1:00 p. m.

Trains Leave.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - 8:35 a. m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, - 12:10 p. m.
For Monroe, - 3:40 p. m.
For Monroe, Freight, - 4:40 a. m.
The 8:35 train arrives in Milwaukee at 12 a. m., and leaves for Janesville and Monroe at 4 p. m.

W. M. NOYES, Agent.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Pass. Agent. Jan25dwt/jan1

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Trains connect at Grand Trunk Junction near Detroit, with the

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For local points in Canada, New York and New England.

Passengers from Western Roads holding through tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central depot in Chicago.

Through tickets can be purchased at all offices of connecting roads in the west. In Chicago, at the General office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be engaged.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent. Jan25dwt

